



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR BROWDER.

ALEXANDRIA: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1859.

The New York Commercial gives an account of the works of the New York Kerosene Oil Company. It says:—"The manufacture of Kerosene is in a measure veiled in secrecy. The oil, after it is distilled, undergoes various chemical operations at its various stages. The nice adjustment of these chemical operations has been obtained only at the outlay of immense sums of money and much labor, and, therefore, the different processes are kept secret for the benefit of the discoverers. It shows what science and study can accomplish, when we see a beautiful colorless fluid extracted from a mass of black coal. Another matter that is astonishing also, is the prolific yield; one hundred and ten gallons of oil from a ton of this coal, is the greatest yield that can be obtained."

Mazzini, professes to reveal the secret of a compact which has been agreed upon between Russia, Austria, and France. He affirms, to quote his own words, "not upon mere conjecture, but by knowledge of the fact," that "a new Holy Alliance" has been inaugurated between the three Imperial Powers already mentioned, in which they have agreed to divide among themselves the effects of "the sick man," Turkey, and to declare, in due time, war against England. By what means Mazzini came into possession of the facts which he has thus given to the public, he is not likely to say; but he avers that there is one man in Europe who could bear witness to their truthfulness, but, as he prefers to remain silent, Mazzini will not betray him. This one man in Europe, to whom Mazzini so pointedly alludes, can be none other than Count Cavour. And yet, these statements of Mazzini create very little "sensation" in Europe.

Hon. Augustus R. Sellers, formerly a member of Congress, from Maryland, and who was a prominent member of the American party, avows that he will hereafter act with the Democratic party. He states that he joined the American party, hoping that it would organize a great Union party, which would drive out sectionalism, but that having failed in that object, he leaves it. He was opposed, from the first, to some of the details of its organization, and always united in having them altered or abolished. He now thinks it his duty to support the Democratic party—and is especially opposed to the proceedings and movements of those who will not co-operate with the Democracy in Maryland.

The National Intelligencer gives the history of the first step taken by our government to suppress the African slave trade, to show that nothing like sectional considerations entered into the matter then—but that members of Congress from the South were side by side with those from the North, in the stand then assumed. The subsequent measures adopted in 1818 and 1820, affixing additional penalties to the traffic, were in like manner adopted by the common consent of Representatives from all parts of the Union.

In reply to a letter from a Dr. Paul Galli, the Secretary of State says, that a passport is never issued to a person born abroad, unless he shall have been fully naturalized according to law; and what protection a passport would be to a naturalized citizen going to Austria, "will depend upon the laws of that Empire, as there is no treaty between the United States and Austria which bears upon the subject."

Edwin H. Webster, president of the Senate of Maryland at the last session of the Legislature of that State, has been nominated as the American candidate for Congress from the second Congressional district. At the nominating Convention, Jas. B. Ricard, the late representative, was present, and expressed his gratification at the result, promising to give the nominee his cordial support.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, is to visit Paris, in a few months, for the purpose of having an operation performed on one of his eyes, the sight of which was destroyed several years ago, by the glancing of a ball from a tree, whilst he was practising with pistols, with some friends; the ball striking him near the eye.

The Tournament at the Warren Springs came off on the 22d instant. Mr. Maddux, of Salem, was the successful Knight, and crowned Miss Richardson, of Fairfax, Queen of Love and Beauty. Gov. Smith was present, and delivered an appropriate address to the Knights, upon entering the ring.

The Washington Constitution congratulates the Democracy upon "the great reaction" which has lately taken place in public sentiment in relation to the present Administration. How this "re-action" has exhibited itself, or where it is to be seen, we cannot say.

Leonard Scott & Co. have republished the August number of Blackwood's Magazine. It contains articles on the London Exhibition, the Luck of Ladysmeade—continued, Lord Macaulay and the Highlands of Scotland, the Peace, &c., &c. Robt. Bell, agent.

Rev. Thos. W. Randle, an estimable and well known Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Presiding Elder of the Huntsville District, Tennessee Conference, died of Consumption at his residence in Huntsville, Ala., on the 16th inst.

The Democrats of Berks county, Pa., have elected delegates to the State Convention, in favor of Judge Douglas for next President. The celebrated horse Albion, died in Tennessee last week.

The Richmond Whig says that the Opposition in Virginia, "do not mean to follow the example of the Democracy, and waste their strength in internal strife and division, but to use every exertion to maintain the harmony which now pervades their ranks, and the maintenance of which is the surest guarantee of their future success. Different members of the Opposition have, as they ought and will, their personal differences, but we believe they do not mean that any personal preference shall be permitted to disturb the harmony and success of the party." The Democrats were disappointed at the peaceable manner in which the late meeting in favor of Mr. Bots, in Richmond passed off.

A few nights since Mr. W. C. Smedes, of Vicksburg, Miss., was aroused from sleep by some one moving stealthily along a passage in his house, and seizing a pistol he demanded who was there, threatening to shoot unless he received a reply. No reply being given, he did shoot, severely wounding a servant woman who had been living in the family about a year. She had been poaching in the pantry, and was loaded with bottles of wine, preserved fruits, &c., which she was about to take away from the house.

Not long ago we noticed the finding of a man's clothing at Schlosser Landing, New York. Some of the garments were marked "John A. McClung." It has been discovered that the Rev. Dr. McClung, of Maysville, Ky., was at the Falls about that time, in ill-health, and it is supposed that he has been drowned in the manner we stated. Dr. McClung was about fifty years old, and of considerable reputation as a Presbyterian clergyman.

An effort is now making by the Administration press at the North, to induce the impression that "Douglas stock" is falling in Indiana, Pennsylvania, &c. If they will not take Douglas who can they unite upon?

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, will meet in Chicago next month.

New York city, for some days past, has been flooded with counterfeit bank notes.

Virginia Lands. We are much gratified to observe the evidences of improvement in the market value of lands in our commonwealth. Ever since the inauguration of the railroad system amongst us, there has been generally an upward tendency of prices, and sales have in many of the districts penetrated by the locomotive, testified to this agreeable fact. There can be no greater evidence of the prosperity of a State than a steady and progressive enhancement of the landed interest, which is the main foundation upon which her wealth and power are built. Commerce unaided by agricultural products, can do but little towards rearing, protecting, and enlarging the fabric of a commonwealth's fortunes. The merchant—the mechanic—all classes and professions—are dependent upon the fruits of the soil for support and progress.

Whenever, therefore, the farmer and the planter are in a thriving condition, the State is prospering—and vice versa. We have recently noticed in our exchanges, statements from various directions, of land sales at high figures. In regions, where heretofore, lands were with difficulty sold, at rates exceedingly low, they now easily find purchasers at an advance of from 100 to 500 per cent. upon these rates. In this way the circumstances of hundreds and thousands of individual land owners have been solidly improved on the one hand, whilst on the other the annual revenue of the commonwealth has been correspondingly augmented by the increased assessed value of lands.

Virginia may now be classed amongst the most progressive of the States, and although her measures, in some instances, very defective and imperfect, they have, nevertheless, accomplished so far, very handsome and encouraging results. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will hereafter strive by a judicious use and direction of means, to consummate the great work which has been commenced.—Petersburg Express.

Absurdities in Royal Life. When the Queen of England, Louis Philippe and the Duke of Wellington paid a visit to Eton, upon the visitors' book being presented to them, the King of the French, somewhat ungalantly, took up a pen and signed his name at the top of the page. Etiquette would not permit the Queen to sign her name under any other name, she therefore turned over the all but blank leaf, and wrote her name at the top of the next one, and then handed the pen to the Duke. The Queen, as formerly, may not speak to a tradesman. We ourselves have seen her standing not a yard away from one, addressing all her enquiries to an equerry, who repeated them to the tradesman, and again repeated to her Majesty all his answers.—Raikes's Diary.

SEVERE DROUGHT.—We have had no rain, more than sufficient to lay the dust, in this village, and its vicinity, since the 17th of June. The consequence is that we are literally burnt up. Our gardens have failed, and the vegetation of a few miles square in the forest, we understand that throughout the county such a continuation of dry weather has never been known. The Corn crop is the greatest failure since 1816. So far, we have had a frost in every month this year, and the cold and dry weather, like that of 1816, has made the Corn crop almost a total failure. The Tobacco crop is but little better. It was planted earlier than usual—mostly in the month of May—and has grown up, without the aid of rain, to a narrow spindle top. The best judges have informed us that under no circumstances can more than half a crop be made. These misfortunes, with the additional loss of their wheat crop, and low prices for the kinds of agricultural produce, have, we regret to say, seriously injured and retarded the prosperity of the farming classes.—Marlboro' Planters' Advertiser, 25th.

A SALE OF OATS—5,000 bushels, taken during the winter in the street—reported in this day's market, is but one of many instances of a similar character in grain during the present year. The lot of 5,000 bushels was sold, by the purchaser of yesterday, in March last, for 55¢ per bushel; later in the season they were resold for 50¢; per bushel; the purchaser of yesterday being interested in the purchase at 50¢; shortly afterwards he disposed of his interest in the oats, though at what price we do not learn. Yesterday the oats passed back into the possession of the party at 35¢ per bushel, who in March last sold them at 55¢ per bushel.—Albany Statesman.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says that the "items column" in the newspapers, that "is worth more than all the small fry of correspondents, with an editor thrust in to boot! Like a caravan, it stretches along its columns, with packages and parcels, spices and sweets, bits of fragrance or cunningly wrought metals, gathered from the Orient and from the whole world besides. The items of the paper, like the stuffing of a thanksgiving turkey, represent everything in the house, crusts of bread, crackers, and all spices."

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." The luxuriant appearance of the growing corn throughout the West is the subject of general remark. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday says:—"The prospects for a corn crop of full average yield throughout the region of country about which there was recently so much apprehension, have been well reassured by the generous rains of the last two weeks."

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Commander Hunt to the command of the steamer Narragansett, and Commander Gordon to that of the Mohican. As the names of these officers immediately succeeded upon the list that of Commander F. M. Maury, it is settled that that distinguished officer is to remain at the head of the nautical observatory.

The Solicitor of the treasury has directed the accounting officers to state the accounts of disbursing officers and others who were in the volunteer service during the Mexican war, when balances remain standing against them, and to charge them interest under the law of 1797, from the time of receiving money or property, to the present day.

The administration has received assurances from the government of Costa Rica of its preparation to appoint, in conjunction with that of the United States, a commission to settle all claims of our citizens against that republic. It is presumed this commission will be appointed shortly after the arrival of Minister Dimitry at San Jose.

The rumors which have been again circulated about the retirement of the Secretary of War from office, are entirely unfounded. There has been recently a decided improvement in his health, and there is every prospect of his being able very soon to resume the active discharge of his duties at the seat of government.

The story about the Haytiens desiring President Geffrard to assume imperial authority appears to have been a silly invention of some paragonist. It is to be feared that honest people after awhile will believe nothing which they read in print unless they have ocular or auricular demonstration.

Sales of public lands take place in Kansas and Nebraska on the 29th of August to the 3d of October, and in October sales will be made of some of the choicest lands in Minnesota. After these sales there must be an advance in land warrants, as until that time none but pre-emptors can lay warrants on the lands.

There was quite an accident at the Holland Church, Rochester, on Sunday morning last. The floor of the edifice broke down while the congregation was at service. The building had been raised by screws for the purpose of putting basement rooms beneath. Fortunately, though many were frightened, no person was very seriously injured.

We learn from the Leonard Town, Md., Beacon, of Thursday last, that at a meeting of St. Mary's Jockey Club, held on the previous Tuesday, the time for the fall meeting was changed from the 29th October to the 9th of November. Also, the time for the closing of the several stakes proposed was extended to the 15th of October.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—"The Philadelphia admirers of Piccolomini need not be surprised if she return to this country next month with Strakosch, though she may not come until later in the season. She is now on a provincial tour through England, Scotland and Ireland."

The Mayor of Richmond, Va., Mr. Mayo, is on a visit to Boston, and the occasion was embraced by the city government, on Monday, to give him a complimentary dinner. The Mayor of Boston presided, and several good speeches were made. Mayor Mayo responded most felicitously to a complimentary toast.

The steamer Shubrick is anchored off Port Townsend, Washington Territory, for the protection of the adjacent coast against incursions of the Northern Indians, who are again becoming troublesome. These savages have descended in considerable numbers upon the waters on Puget Sound, and are committing depredations upon the settlers.

A train on the Galena railroad was precipitated down a steep embankment about three miles west of Peconic, Ill., on Wednesday morning last, by the breaking of the flange of a car wheel. Two horses were killed and several cars were smashed to pieces. Damage about \$10,000. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Herald states that the citizens of that place who have been using gas light have been compelled to fall back upon dinky lamps and greasy candles, in consequence of all the property of the gas company there having been seized by the sheriff for debt.

Nearly all the southern cities have been blessed with an unusual degree of health, thus far, the present season. None of them more so than Savannah, Georgia, in which the number of deaths for the week ending August 19, was only ten—six whites and four blacks.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is a member of the new Episcopal Church of St. John, in the parish of Putney, London. The Bishop of London recently consecrated the edifice, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt has undertaken to act gratuitously as organist for one year.

Mr. Thos. Humphress, an old and respected citizen of Princess Anne County, committed suicide on Friday last, by shooting himself. Mr. Humphress had been for some time in bad health, and leaves a wife and two children.

E. S. Conyers, esq., President of the Malden, Massachusetts, Bank, had his house entered by burglars, on Tuesday night, and about two hundred sheets of unsigned bills on the Malden Bank stolen; also, all his silver ware and some other articles of value.

Within the limits of New York and King's counties there are 402 churches, seating comfortably 335,000 persons. The aggregate salaries of the pastors of these churches amount to \$620,000, or an average of about \$1,750 per annum each.

The Southern Steamship Company, incorporated to run a line of steamships between Boston and Savannah, have concluded contracts with Mr. Loring, of East Boston, for two substantial sea going steamers, to be finished by the 1st of June, 1860.

The Navy Department has been informed that the United States practice ship Plymouth, arrived at Brest, on the 1st instant, and the 2d instant left for St. Vincent. She has on board the young "midships" from the Annapolis Naval School.

Through the instrumentality of H. H. Doty, esq., of Norfolk, Va., a new transportation company has been formed for the trade of the Sounds and tributaries of North Carolina, by the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. About the first of October, three 500 tons will be put upon the line between Norfolk city and the various shipping points on Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. At Norfolk produce will be re-shipped by new packet lines to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

On Tuesday evening, two men named Willis and Atkins, were arrested in New York, charged with circulating new counterfeit \$10 notes on the Narragansett Bank of Rhode Island, and the Bank of Commerce, of Baltimore. The bill on the latter bank is described as well executed. The vignette is a ship under full sail, with female head on right, and male head on left. It is signed James W. "Mum," President; Geo. Miller, Cashier.

The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph says that an unusual case of sickness is now in the hands of Dr. Haskell, of Rockport. A boy, about five years of age, a son of Mr. Eben Knowlton, has contracted the disease of glandulars by climbing in the stall where a horse affected with the disease had been kept, although it was not known at the time that the horse was affected. Cases of this kind are very rare, and most generally have proved fatal.

The Memphis Argus says that a copy of the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer of 1806, has lately been brought to light. It contains the report of a dinner given in Nashville, Tennessee, to Gen. Aaron Burr, "late Vice President of the United States." Gen. Jackson was present, and gave as a sentiment, "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute." Col. Burr "having retired from the room," a toast was proposed in his honor by Gen. Overton.

The Martinsburg Gazette says:—"Our town within the last few days has been flooded with counterfeits—and particularly with counterfeit coin—that which represents the gold dollar is so well executed that it requires some discrimination to distinguish it from the genuine coin. A man by the name of Porter, who hails from Sharpsburg, Md., was arrested on Monday last, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and is now in jail awaiting further trial."

The late Col. Thorn, of New York, in his will, makes his widow, Mrs. Jane Mary Thorn, executrix, and his son, Eugene Thorn, and Mr. John B. Stevens, executors. His real estate, &c., is valued at a million of dollars, all of which goes to the family and near relatives. No charitable bequests are made, and the only bequest out of the family is \$1,000 to Timothy Doyle, the head waiter of the testator.

A letter from Raleigh, North Carolina, dated August 19th, says that about noon on that day a son of the Hon. Kenneth Layner, a fine, promising youth, about thirteen years old, was hunting with a shot-gun, in company with his brother, several years younger than himself. The gun went off accidentally, the whole load passing through the head of the elder, and producing instant death.

The first white child born in Cincinnati is, and has for a long time, been a citizen of Pittsfield, Ill. Mrs. Nancy Heath was born at Columbia, now known as Cincinnati, on the first day of January, 1791. She is now 69 years of age. She says she has often heard her father say that she was the first white child born there, and that the guns of the fort were fired, drums beat, and a general rejoicing had over the event.

The Grand Commander of the Lodge of Malta, in Waterliet, N. Y., has received an official notice of the expulsion of the Hon. D. E. Sickles from the order. It is said that the gravest charge preferred against Sickles, and which led to his expulsion, was the killing of Key, who, at the time of his death, was the G. R. J. A. of the Washington Lodge.

A young man named John Henry Kimball was recently arrested in San Francisco on a charge of vagrancy. In 1850 (says the Atlas of the 24th ultimo) this same man, now living in the city prison as an idle vagabond, was possessed of property valued at \$200,000, the owner of real estate, houses, lands, and merchandise in the city, and a quartz lead in Volcanoville which yielded richly.

The proposed new State, to be called Jefferson, will contain an area of 129,568 square miles, within the following boundaries and distances: From 27 to 43 degrees north latitude—47 miles. From 102 to 110 degrees west longitude on the south line—329 and one-half miles. From 102 to 110 degrees on the north line—310 miles and a fraction. Area, 129,568 square miles.

The London Medical Times sounds out the unwelcome note that the Cholera has again made its appearance in England. It has been transmitted, as usual, from Hamburg. The quarantine surgeon has been empowered to board Hamburg vessels at Gravesend, and to remove all suspicious cases to the Dreadnought. Similar instructions have been sent to other ports.

The preparations for the Fair of the National Agricultural Society at Chicago, in September, are progressing upon a large scale—45 acres being inclosed, and 744 cattle pens to be built, and 228 pens for swine and sheep, which, with the ten buildings to be erected, it is estimated will take seven or eight hundred thousand feet of lumber.

The Atlanta Intelligencer learns from Comptroller Thwait, that the digests of one hundred and twelve counties in Georgia, returned to his office, show an increase of the taxable property of the State, for the past year, of fifty millions of dollars, in the 46 counties for which returns have been received.

Last week's report of the deaths in New York tells a terrible tale to parents. Out of the seven hundred deaths about five hundred (four hundred and ninety-seven precisely) were of children under five years of age. No less than three hundred and eighteen were swept off in the first year of their age.

We notice that complaints have been made this summer about the bad taste of the water in New York, Philadelphia, and Wheeling, and a year or two ago there were similar complaints in Boston.

Captain Marcy, of the 5th Infantry, has been appointed by the President, paymaster of the army, in the place of Brevet Lt. Col. Coffee, resigned.

The exemption of New Orleans from yellow fever, this year, so far, it is believed, is due to the long-continued overflow of the Mississippi.

The yellow fever and small pox have been raging at Sierra Leone most fearfully, and have carried off nearly all the European population, besides hundreds of the blacks.

The Hon. Cave Johnson has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of Tennessee. It is reported that the Emperor of China, Han-Fung, is dead.

Political.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle nominates the Hon. John Bell as the candidate of the "United Opposition" for the next Presidency. The Mattoon (Ill.) Gazette and the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times nominate the Hon. J. Crittenden as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

The New York Courier and Enquirer advocates the nomination of the Hon. William H. Seward as the candidate of the Republican party for the next Presidency. The Democrat, a leading German Journal of Western New York, nominates the Hon. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

The American State Convention which met at Baltimore on Wednesday, nominated unanimously as their candidate for State Comptroller, Wm. H. Purcell, esq., the present incumbent.

The Democratic State Convention at Trenton, on Wednesday, was the largest but most stormy one ever held in New Jersey. On the sixth ballot E. R. V. Wright, of Hudson, was nominated for Governor. The Leconte and Anti-delegates from Sussex county had a long and tedious fight, but finally both withdrew. Resolutions were adopted favoring popular sovereignty and opposing the reopening of the slave trade. The nomination of Mr. Wright was made unanimous.

The American State Council of New York met at Geneva on Tuesday, and voted not to call their State Convention at the same time and place at which Republican convention is to assemble, but on the 21st of September at Utica. Two delegates to the American national convention were subsequently elected—the Hon. Erastus Brooks and the Hon. Lorenzo Burrows.

A committee from the Ashlanders' Association of Brooklyn, called on Hon. John M. Bots, of Virginia, at the Astor House, on Tuesday, and presented an address in which they tendered him the position of standard bearer of the opposition to the doctrine of Mr. Bots, reported at some length, to the effect that he was not afraid of the responsibilities that attend the position of President of these United States. He would, he said, accept the nomination from a national union party. [See his speech in another column.]

We learn from the Dallas (Texas) Herald that the Hon. John H. Reagan is re-elected to the next Congress from that State by an "overwhelming and unprecedented majority." It will be remembered that an attempt was made by some among his former Democratic supporters to repudiate Mr. Reagan because of his manly denunciation of filibustering and his uncompromising opposition to all attempts directed to a repeal of the Federal laws against the foreign slave trade.

A public meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 22d instant, when speeches were made by Messrs. Maynard, Netherland, Nelson, and John Bell. The following account of Mr. Bell's observations we take from the Republican Banner:—"Colonel Bell appeared, and was most enthusiastically cheered by the audience. He spoke with power and effect—his voice ringing as clear, in the open and damp air, as when he met and conquered Felix Grundy thirty years ago! He made what he always makes—a sensible and patriotic speech, presenting the strong points at issue, between the opposing parties. He dwelt with great force upon the violated pledges of the leaders of the Democracy, their extravagance, corruptions, and utter want of principles. He said that nothing held the factions of the party together but the cohesive power of plunder. He said that for standing up against these outrages, Democratic editors and Democratic orators had heaped their maledictions upon him, but he regarded their abuse as the highest compliment they could bestow, as tending to show that his influence was not yet dead! He was frequently interrupted by shouts of applause. He said he had been denounced for his course in relation to the Kansas Nebraska bill, but that to be correct, time and experience had proved that he was right. He said he would hold up as an ally of the Black Republicans of the North, willing to coalesce and co-operate with them for the sake of promotion. He was willing to co-operate with the Black Republicans at the North, for the sake of preserving this government, and perpetuating the American Union; he was willing to go further than this, he was willing to co-operate with the corrupt and profligate leaders of Democracy in Tennessee to accomplish the same desirable objects! He made other remarks about sectional disorders, spoke of the importance of preserving the Union, and wound up with some eloquent words of encouragement to the opposition and a merited eulogy upon the gallant man whom they had just discharged from Tennessee, and who were destined to exert a saving influence in the next House—taking his seat amid the cheers of a delighted audience."

Just previous to the election for Governor of Texas, Gen. Houston made a long speech at Nacogoches. He claimed to be a Democrat of the old school and an old fogy in politics, clinging devotedly to those primitive principles upon which our Government was founded. He said he would not be shackled by any creed put forth by a Convention, even if it styled itself Democratic. He was older than the platforms. He was a statesman before the day of Conventions. Jefferson was not nominated by a Convention. Gen. Jackson refused to go before a Convention. Of this temper he left the people of Texas to be. They would not be dictated to by a Convention calling itself Democratic, and they had called upon him to stand against the nomination of the Convention which assembled at Houston. The sentiment of that Convention was in favor of reopening the slave trade. The result of reopening the slave trade would be a reduction in the price of cotton by over production. Freights would rise, and the ship-owners of the North would make the profits. Two years ago the people of Texas gave him a little horse-skinning that mortal ever gave for his vote against the Kansas Nebraska bill; but he still stood on the correctness of that vote. In 1856 he voted against president Buchanan because he did not approve of the Cincinnati platform; but he had since supported him, and should continue to do so, regarding him as an honest man and a patriot. In instituting platforms for the Convention we are opening the way to dissensions, such as have ruined Mexico under the lead of rival chieftains. The ultra Republican platform, proposing resistance to the fugitive slave law, he denounced as treasonable.

A LARGE FAMILY.—The Nashville Advocate, in speaking of a large camp meeting recently held in that vicinity, says that among the persons present was a church member named Lynch, a man of wealth and of great liberality. "He bore the burden of feeding and lodging" a large number who were on the camp ground. This Mr. Lynch must be a remarkable man; he has now nineteen children, and his father had thirty-two, and at one time during the last war, thirteen of his sons were in the army. The state of Virginia, where he then lived, passed an act releasing the patriotic patriarch from all taxation.

Pulliam, of Mississippi, the young man arrested at Lynchburg, on Wednesday night, upon suspicion of stealing the pocket book of Mr. O. Corvay, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, was discharged from custody on Friday, upon an examination before the Mayor, no evidence being introduced to fix the crime upon him.

Mr. John Minor Botts' Speech in New York.

The following is an extract from the reply of Mr. Botts, to the Brooklyn Ashland Club:—"You speak of me as, in the opinion of those you represent, as well as of yourselves, the proper person in whose hands the standard of Opposition to democracy should be placed for the election in 1860, and now ask me emphatically and categorically whether I would be willing to accept the position you propose to assign me. I have done nothing, and shall take no step, towards my elevation to the high trust. Nor will I affect a mock modesty on this occasion by pretending to shrink from the great responsibilities which attach to that elevated place. It may have the appearance of vanity, and perhaps it is, to say that there are responsibilities connected with the discharge of its duties which any man need tremble at approaching, who will take the constitution as his guide, the good of the whole country as his aim, and the preservation of all its interests as his determined purpose."

Surrounding himself with the best intellects of the country—with men whose patriotism will be equal to the emergency of sacrificing their own advancement for the good of the whole—discharging their public duties with alacrity and fidelity, recognizing equally the rights of all sections, and looking with prejudice upon none, but with a fixed determination to do what he believes to be right, I see nothing so terrific in these responsibilities as to prompt me to say I would shudder as I approached them. If, therefore, it should be the pleasure of my countrymen to confer this high and honorable distinction upon me, I will accept it with pride and hope, and will be turned by any influences that might be brought to bear upon me, from what I believe to be an honest and faithful discharge of all the duties that might devolve upon me. With such views, I believe it would be as easy a matter to manage the affairs of this government without involving the country in perplexing difficulties abroad, or internal quarrels at home, as it is to manage the affairs of a plantation in the South or a manufacturing establishment at the North."

If I entertain a desire on this subject, it is but truth to say, that it is because the country has reached a condition which needs a change, and needs improvement. I think it is necessary for the well-being of all, that a new order of things should be instituted, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. I have the vanity (if you choose to think it so) to believe that this, with the proper aid on the part of the legislative department of the government, I could and would institute; and under this belief I say, in reply to your enquiry, that if it should be the pleasure of the opposition to select me as their standard-bearer, as a candidate of the nation, unconnected with sectionalism, sectional organizations, or sectional questions, I would accept with a grateful heart; and, if elected, would endeavor to wear the honors of the office with becoming humility and a determination to do my duty, to my whole duty, to my country, and my whole country."

The signs of the times indicate a strong probability that there will be no election of President by the people, and that the election will go to the House of Representatives. In that event it will require a majority of States—eighteen—to elect. The House will commence balloting on the 2d of February, 1861, and may continue till the morning of the 4th of March, when, if neither of the candidates has a majority, the Constitution thus provides for the emergency:

Art. 12. "If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President."

The Constitution, of course, refers to the Vice President elect; but if the election of the President by the people fails so will that of the Vice President; (unless—which is hardly probable—a candidate for Vice President shall be run on two Presidential tickets, as in the case of Mr. Calhoun) in which event the Constitution makes the following provision:

"If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

The Vice President by States but individually, because they represent States, but in this way, some States may lose their vote by a disagreement between their two Senators. The number of Senators will be sixty-eight, of which number thirty-five will be necessary to a choice, for, it will be observed, that a majority of the whole body is requisite.—Norfolk Herald.

The Black Tongue.

They Destroyed by Herds.—We learn that the disease known in the West and South-west as "Black Tongue," is prevailing to a fearful extent among the animals in the lower part of Missouri, the deer and cattle being the chief victims of its ravages. Mr. David Rhodes informs the editor of the Iron-ore Furnace, that he saw fourteen dead deer at one point in Bollinger county, Mo., and numbers of other animals, some of which were lame, some dead and others dying from the effects of the malady. In Wayne county, no less than fifty were found dead, near Greenwood Valley, in that county, and in the neighboring woods the air was loaded with the stench from their carcasses. At the Palling Spring, in Carter county, Mo., thirty died in one night; and at Eleven Point, in Oregon county, a large number was found. The cattle have been attacked by the affection also, but its effects on them have not been so terrible as on the deer, which are threatened with utter extermination. The disease is the same, we presume, as that which caused such havoc among the deer of Florida, about a year ago.—St. Louis News.

ASTOUNDING AND IMPORTANT.—A correspondent sends us the following:—"General Bickley and suite have just arrived in town from Washington, where they were in secret conference at the National until a late hour last night. What is the meaning of all this?"

Before any of our readers exclaim with Toth, "I's of no consequence," let us inform them that Gen. Bickley is the Grand Commander of the mysterious order of "The Knights of the Golden Circle," about which people talk so much and know so little, and which, we have an opinion of our own, will be found an exceedingly little affair when we learn all about it. Meantime we must be duly impressed with intense wonder at the movements and conclaves of Gen. Bickley, G. C. K. G. C., and suite.—Bull. Amer.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—On the 2nd of July last, an old man with gray hair, giving his name as Elijah Bomen, arrived at Cabin Point, Surry county, Va., and charmed all with his manner. On the 4th he delivered an oration, which still more carried the citizens away. He sold his horse and buggy and departed. A day or two ago, a young man from Philadelphia recovered the horse, it having been stolen from him, and the citizens of Cabin Point found out, for the first time, that their 4th of July orator was no less a person than the most celebrated horse thief in this country, who has stolen no less than 500 animals. He has since been imprisoned in Md.

The "Divine Right" of Kings Decried.

In reply to the reproach made by certain members of the opposition that the British ministers had unjustly abandoned the British sovereigns of the Italian Duchies, Lord John Russell, in the British House of Commons, vindicated himself and his colleagues in the following words, and boldly asserted the doctrine which every American will applaud, that the right of the people is higher than and should prevail against the alleged "divine right" of kings and princes.

"Now, sir, with regard to that famous honorable gentleman, the member for Shaftesbury, that while I spoke of the rights of the people of Tuscany and Modena, I intended to notice the rights of the sovereigns to reign over them. I am afraid that in the eyes of the honorable gentleman, I am a heretic in that respect, because, although I have a great respect for sovereigns who for generations maintained themselves on their thrones, and received the loyal regard of their subjects, I have no belief in the doctrine which the University of Cambridge affirmed, which gives to the sovereign an inherent right to reign, that no fault, no error, no crime, no abuse, no tyrannical or oppressive conduct, can ever alter or diminish. [Hear, hear.] I can subscribe to a doctrine of that kind; and I look up to the sovereigns of Europe, I see many of them who could never subscribe to the doctrine that a people have no right, upon fault or upon offence, to depose their sovereign who has not afforded them protection, and who has rightly forfeited their allegiance. To take the latest instance first, the King of the Belgians owes his crown to a popular revolution. Such, too, though a more remote date, is the foundation of the right of the King of Holland, who owes his throne to a popular revolt against the King of Spain. Such is the foundation of the right of the King of Sweden, to whose crown there is even now a pretender. Such, in fact, is the right of the Emperor of the French to his throne. [Hear